

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

CHIN STATE, FALAM DISTRICT

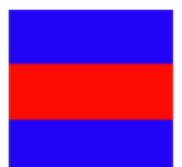
Rihkhuadal Sub-Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Chin State, Falam District

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Office No.48

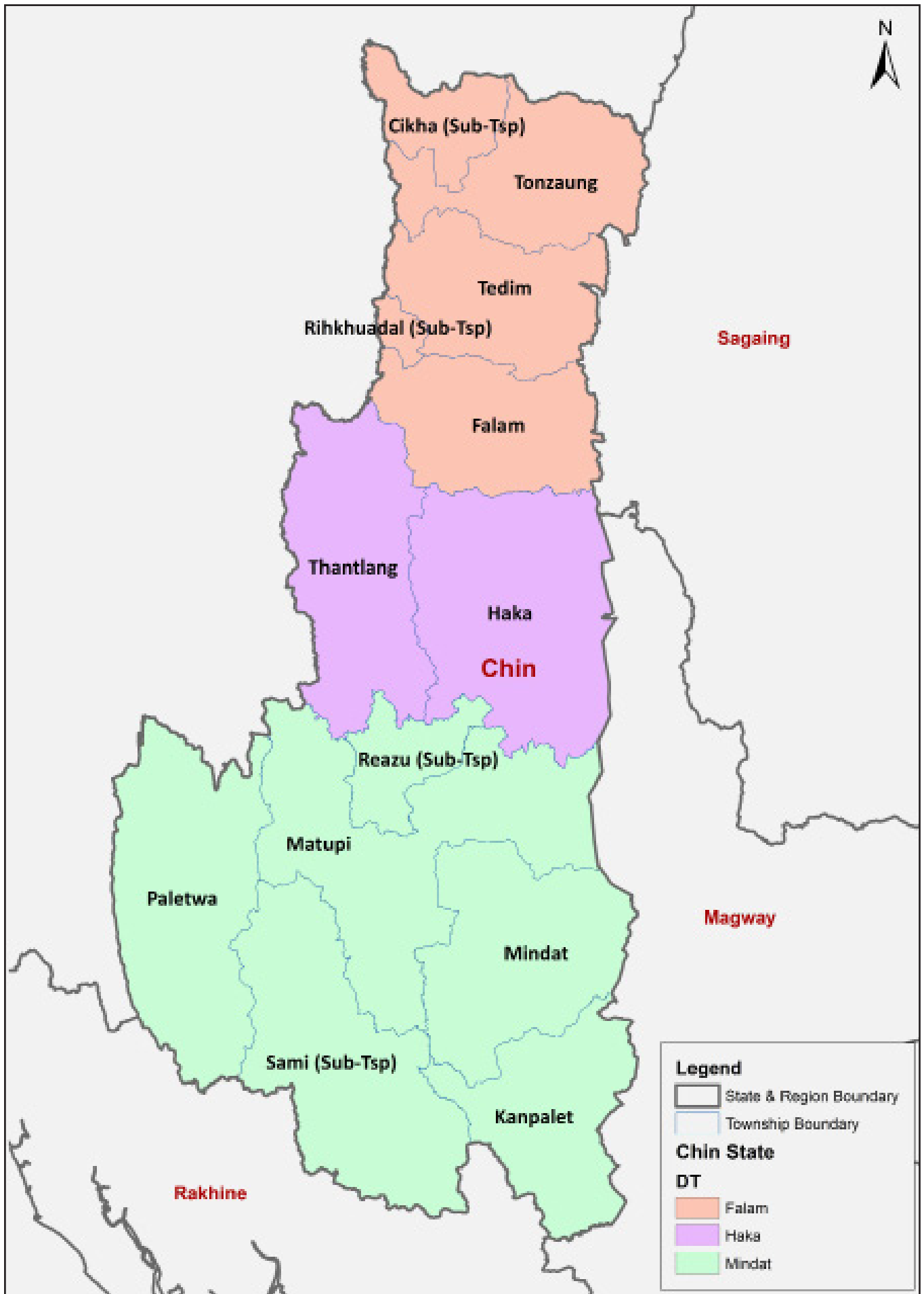
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Figure 1 : Map of Chin State, showing the townships



Rihkhuadal Sub-Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	6,620 ²	
Population males	3,273 (49.4%)	
Population females	3,347 (50.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	54.4%	
Area (Km²)	194.9 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	34.0 persons	
Median age	21.3 years	
Number of wards	2	
Number of village tracts	6	
Number of private households	1,198	
Percentage of female headed households	22.3%	
Mean household size	5.4 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	36.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	60.8%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	2.9%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	64.3	
Child dependency ratio	59.6	
Old dependency ratio	4.7	
Ageing index	7.9	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	91.5%	
Male	95.4%	
Female	87.8%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	383	5.8
Walking	176	2.7
Seeing	148	2.2
Hearing	118	1.8
Remembering	137	2.1

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	3,709	73.8	
Associate Scrutiny	*	0.1	
Naturalised Scrutiny	-	-	
National Registration	24	0.5	
Religious	*	<0.1	
Temporary Registration	*	<0.1	
Foreign Registration	-	-	
Foreign Passport	*	<0.1	
None	1,282	25.5	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	65.8%	80.4%	50.9%
Unemployment rate	4.5%	4.3%	4.7%
Employment to population ratio	62.8%	76.9%	48.5%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	867	72.4	
Renter	226	18.9	
Provided free (individually)	*	1.3	
Government quarters	65	5.4	
Private company quarters	21	1.8	
Other	*	0.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.2%		6.7%
Bamboo	24.5%	0.5%	0.1%
Earth	0.1%	1.5%	
Wood	36.1%	88.8%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	3.6%		93.0%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	33.1%	8.0%	0.1%
Other	2.4%	1.2%	-
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	*	0.5	
LPG	-	-	
Kerosene	-	-	
Biogas	47	3.9	
Firewood	879	73.4	
Charcoal	234	19.5	
Coal	29	2.4	
Other	*	0.3	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	566	47.2
Kerosene	32	2.7
Candle	86	7.2
Battery	63	5.3
Generator (private)	*	1.3
Water mill (private)	145	12.1
Solar system/energy	286	23.9
Other	*	0.4
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,146	95.6
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>1,148</i>	<i>95.8</i>
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	47	3.9
River/stream/canal	*	0.3
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Other	-	-
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,144	95.5
Tube well, borehole	-	-
Protected well/spring	*	0.1
Unprotected well/spring	-	-
Pool/pond/lake	47	3.9
River/stream/canal	*	0.3
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.2
Other	-	-

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	*	0.3
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	1,130	94.3
Total Improved Sanitation	1,133	94.6
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	40	3.3
Bucket (Surface latrine)	-	-
Other	*	0.2
None	23	1.9
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	143	11.9
Television	635	53.0
Landline phone	62	5.2
Mobile phone	410	34.2
Computer	38	3.2
Internet at home	-	-
Households with none of the items	371	31.0
Households with all of the items	-	-
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	24	2.0
Motorcycle/Moped	734	61.3
Bicycle	43	3.6
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.3
Canoe/Boat	-	-
Motor boat	*	0.1
Cart (bullock)	35	2.9

Note: ¹ Population figures for Rihkhuadal Sub-Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

³ Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

Contents

Introduction	3
Census information on Rihkhuadal Sub-Township	5
(A) Demographic Characteristics	7
(B) Religion	11
(C) Education	12
(D) Economic Characteristics	16
(E) Identity Cards	22
(F) Disability	23
(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities	24
Type of housing unit	24
Type of toilet	25
Source of drinking water	27
Source of lighting	29
Type of cooking fuel	31
Communication and related amenities	33
Transportation items	35
(H) Fertility and Mortality	36
Fertility	36
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality	38
Definitions and Concepts	40
List of Contributors	44

Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Rihkhuadal Sub-Township in Chin State. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Rihkhuadal Sub-Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	6,620 *		
Males	3,273		
Females	3,347		
Sex ratio	98 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	54.4 %		
Area (Km ²)	194.9 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	34.0 persons		
Number of wards	2		
Number of village tracts	6		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	6,489	3,553	2,936
Number of conventional households	1,198	670	528
Mean household size	5.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Rihkhuadal Sub-Township, there are more females than males with 98 males per 100 females. • The majority of the people (54.4%) in the Sub-Township live in urban areas. • The population density of Rihkhuadal Sub-Township is 34 persons per square kilometre. • There are 5.4 persons living in each household in Rihkhuadal Sub-Township. This is more than the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

** Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward and village tract; Rihkhuadal Sub-Township (Falam District, Chin State)

Sr	Ward/Village Tract	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	1,198	6,620	3,273	3,347
	Ward	670	3,604	1,741	1,863
1	No(1)(W)	194	998	478	520
2	No(2)(W)	476	2,606	1,263	1,343
	Village Tract	528	3,016	1,532	1,484
1	Kyaung Hoih(VT)	27	159	82	77
2	Thee Kyi(VT)	104	580	282	298
3	Ting Cang(VT)	93	515	265	250
4	Saek(VT)	62	391	192	199
5	Khuathlir(VT)	106	656	343	313
6	Cawhte(VT)	136	715	368	347

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Rihkhuadal Sub-Township

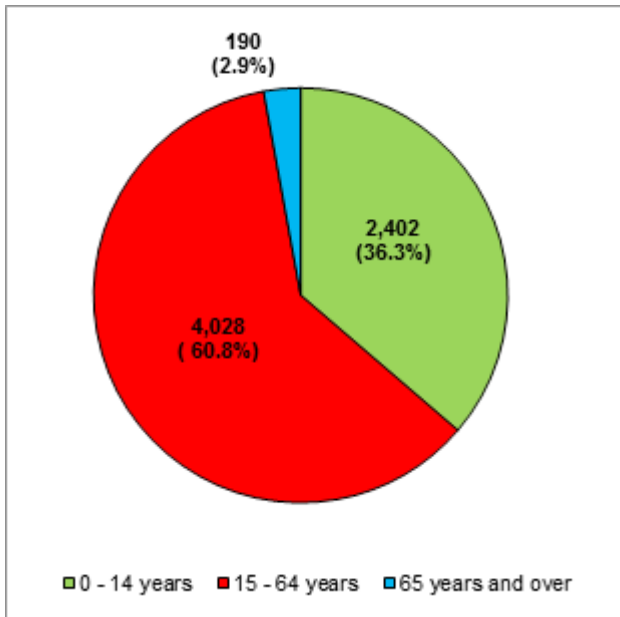
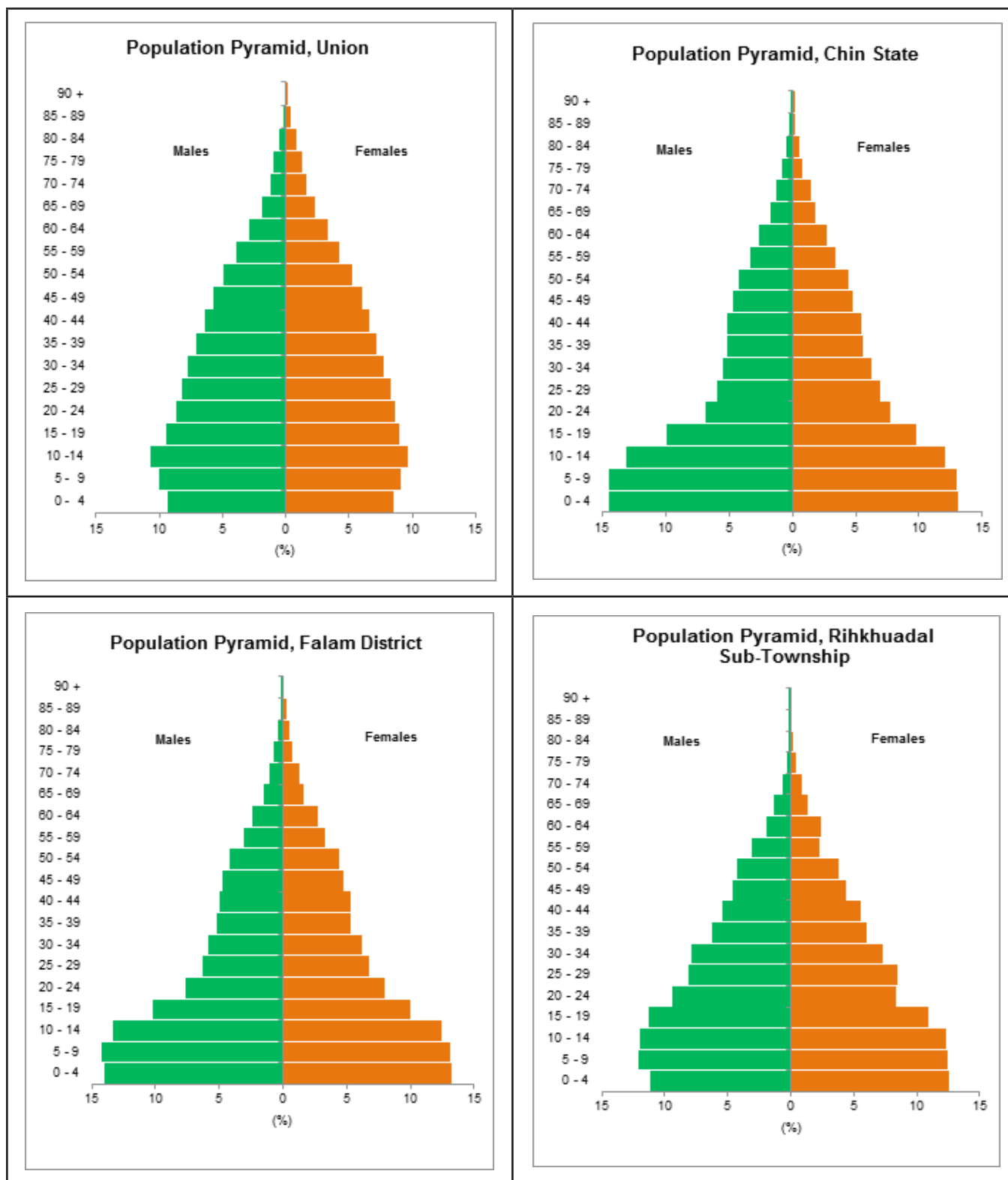


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Rihkhuadal Sub-Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	6,620	3,273	3,347
0 - 4	786	367	419
5 - 9	810	395	415
10 - 14	806	392	414
15 - 19	737	370	367
20 - 24	586	306	280
25 - 29	547	264	283
30 - 34	501	257	244
35 - 39	405	205	200
40 - 44	365	179	186
45 - 49	298	150	148
50 - 54	270	141	129
55 - 59	177	100	77
60 - 64	142	62	80
65 - 69	91	44	47
70 - 74	51	22	29
75 - 79	26	11	15
80 - 84	12	4	8
85 - 89	5	3	2
90 +	5	1	4

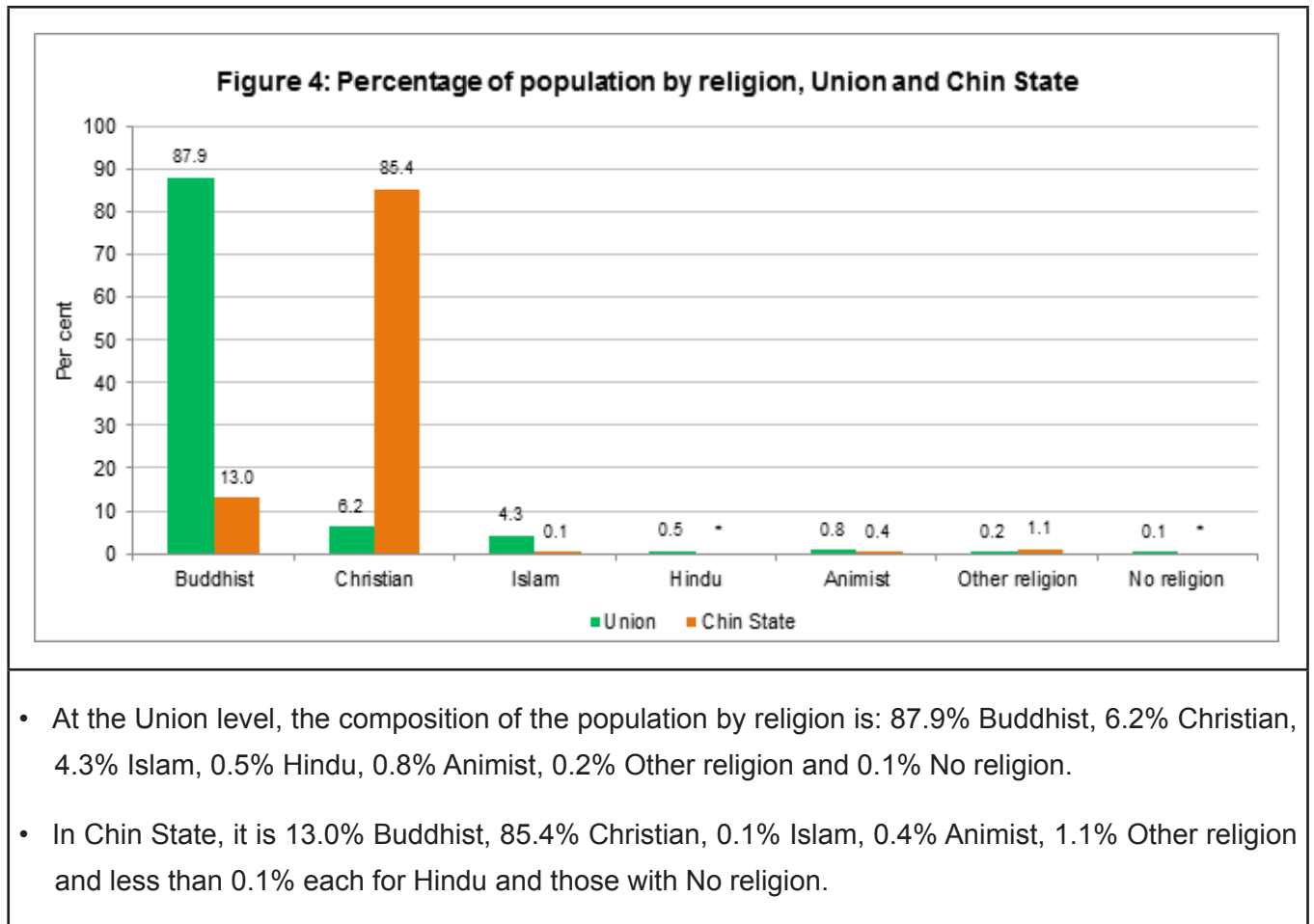
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Rihkhuadal Sub- Township is 60.8 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Chin State, Falam District and Rihkhuadal Sub-Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Rihkhuadal Sub-Township since the last 5 years.
- The population has markedly declined from age group 15-19 onwards.
- Compared to Union level, there is a smaller percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Rihkhuadal Sub-Township.
- There are less males than females in all age groups except age groups 15-19, 20-24, 30-34, 35-39, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59 and 85-89.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	159	80	79	35	21	14
6	157	76	81	141	70	71
7	179	80	99	170	74	96
8	155	78	77	151	76	75
9	159	80	79	157	79	78
10	168	81	87	165	79	86
11	134	66	68	130	62	68
12	170	71	99	168	71	97
13	171	84	87	155	79	76
14	149	78	71	131	70	61
15	133	63	70	95	43	52
16	156	78	78	82	43	39
17	137	77	60	58	28	30
18	171	73	98	71	27	44
19	113	60	53	34	18	16
20	129	62	67	18	10	8
21	100	55	45	19	13	6
22	100	49	51	13	5	8
23	127	61	66	6	5	1
24	105	60	45	3	1	2
25	122	61	61	9	3	6
26	114	44	70	4	2	2
27	118	63	55	2	1	1
28	85	37	48	1	1	-
29	94	47	47	2	2	-

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Chin State and Rihkhuadal Sub-Township

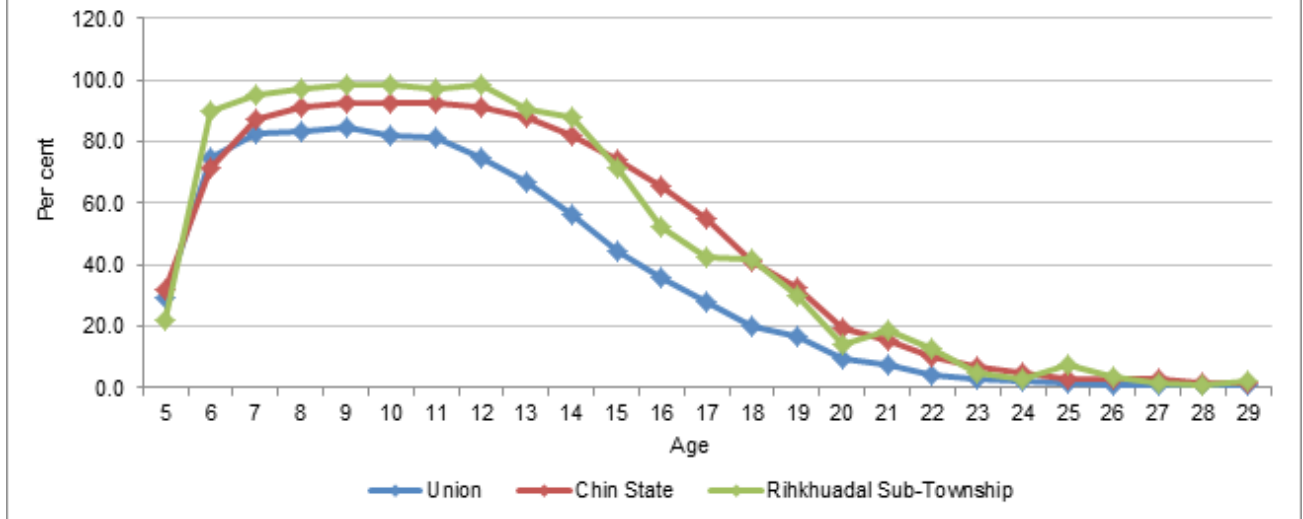
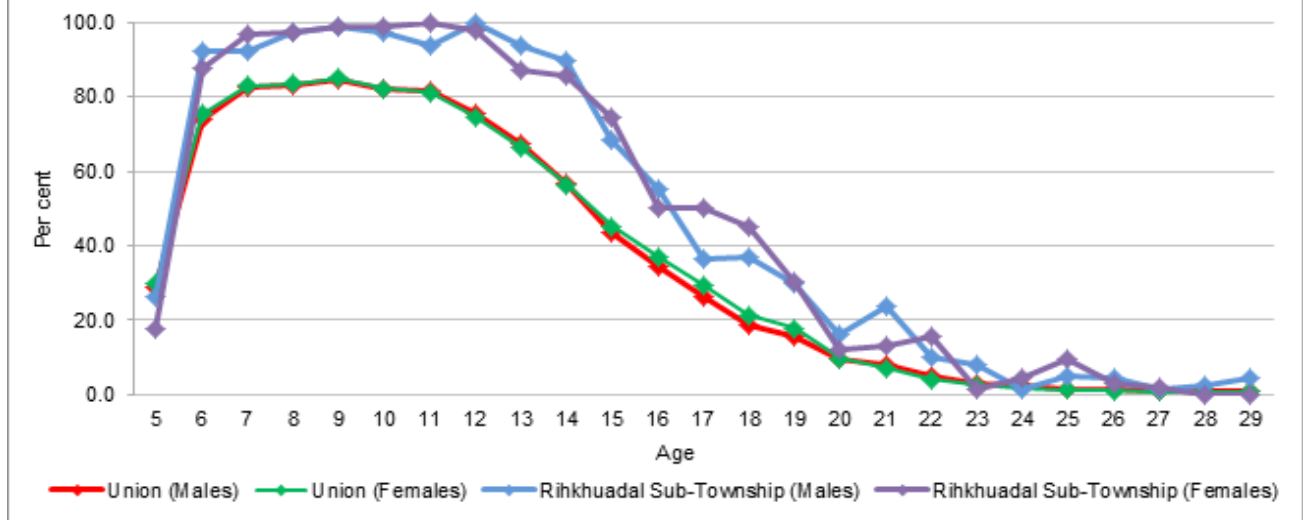


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Rihkhuadal Sub-Township



- School attendance in Rihkhuadal Sub-Township drops starting from age 14 for males and age 13 for females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of both males and females in Rihkhuadal Sub-Township is higher than that of the Union.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Chin State (aged 15 and over)

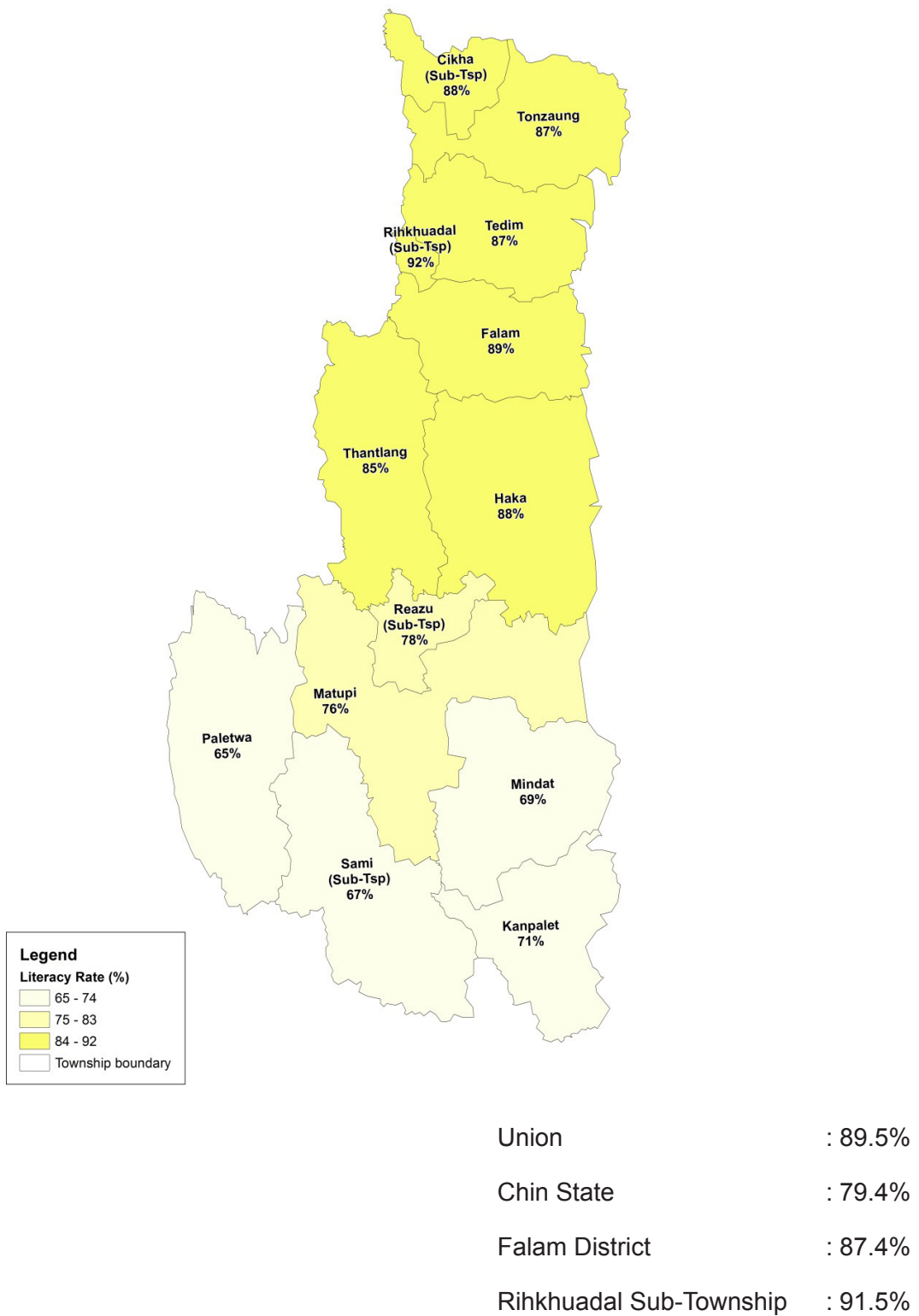


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Rihkhuadal Sub-Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	1,271	98.1
Males	638	98.9
Females	633	97.3

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Rihkhuadal Sub-Township is 91.5 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Chin State (79.4%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 87.8 per cent and for the males it is 95.4 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.1 per cent with 97.3 per cent for females and 98.9 per cent for males.

Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 - 4)	(grade 5)							
Total	2,895	332	11.5	519	514	777	531	8	185	18	11	-
Urban	1,630	128	7.9	213	275	497	353	8	134	12	10	-
Rural	1,265	204	16.1	306	239	280	178	0	51	6	1	-
Males	1,443	88	6.1	217	255	443	312	2	106	12	8	-
Females	1,452	244	16.8	302	259	334	219	6	79	6	3	-

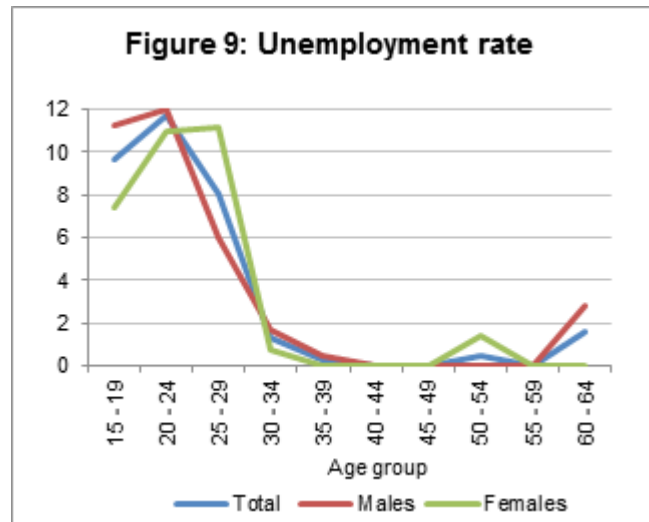
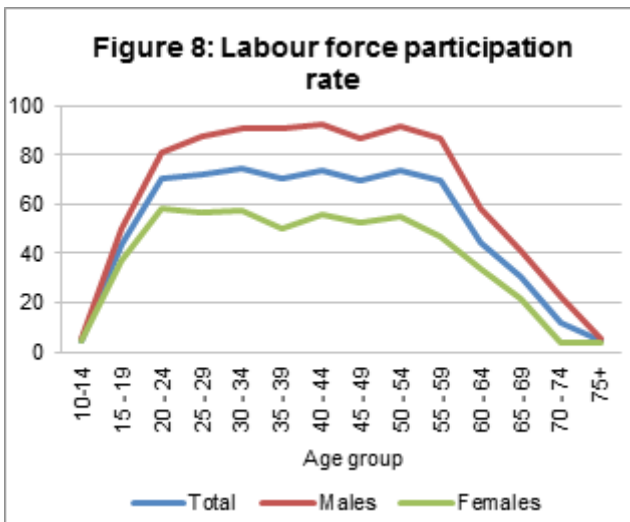
- Some 11.5 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- Of the rural population aged 25 and over, 16.1 per cent have never been to school.
- There are 6.1 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 16.8 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 17.8 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 6.4 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	5.0	5.4	4.6
15 - 19	43.6	50.3	36.8
20 - 24	70.3	81.4	58.2
25 - 29	71.8	87.9	56.9
30 - 34	74.7	91.1	57.4
35 - 39	70.6	90.7	50.0
40 - 44	74.0	92.7	55.9
45 - 49	69.8	86.7	52.7
50 - 54	74.1	91.5	55.0
55 - 59	69.5	87.0	46.8
60 - 64	44.4	58.1	33.8
65 - 69	30.8	40.9	21.3
70 - 74	11.8	22.7	3.4
75+	4.2	5.3	3.4
15 - 24	55.4	64.3	46.1
15 - 64	65.8	80.4	50.9

Age groups	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	5.0	9.5	-
15 - 24	10.8	11.7	9.4
15 - 64	4.5	4.3	4.7
65+	-	-	-



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Rihkhuadal Sub-Township is 65.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 50.9 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 80.4 per cent.
- In Rihkhuadal Sub-Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 5.0 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Rihkhuadal Sub-Township is 4.5 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.3%) and for females (4.7%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 9.4 per cent.

Table 7: Population aged 10 and over not in the labour force by usual activity status and sex

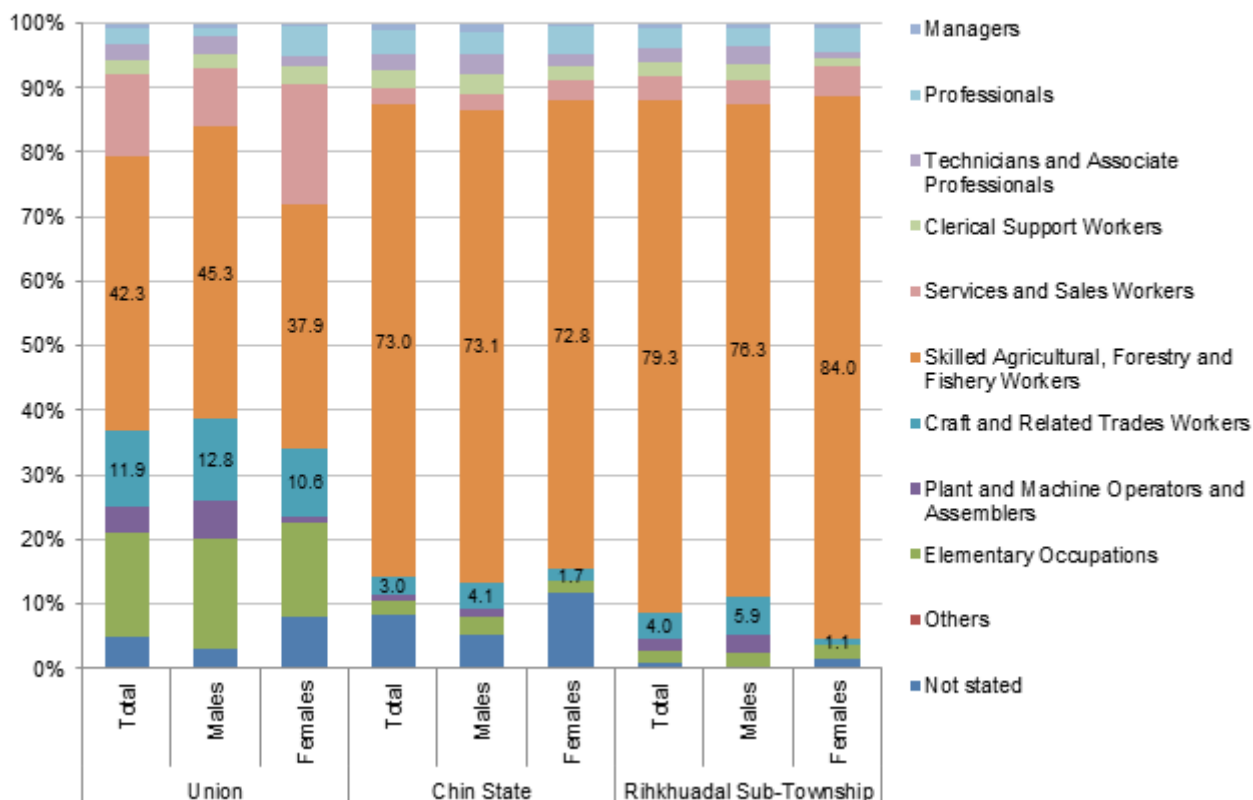
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	2,298	0.2	51.6	29.7	8.0	2.7	7.8
Males	831	0.4	68.5	4.5	10.3	3.5	12.9
Females	1,467	0.1	42.0	44.0	6.7	2.2	5.0

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 68.5 per cent of males are full time students while 44.0 per cent of females are household workers.

Table 8: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	2,420	1,476	944	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	19	13	6	0.8	0.9	0.6
Professionals	74	39	35	3.1	2.6	3.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	51	40	11	2.1	2.7	1.2
Clerical Support Workers	52	40	12	2.1	2.7	1.3
Services and Sales Workers	95	52	43	3.9	3.5	4.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1,919	1,126	793	79.3	76.3	84.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	97	87	10	4.0	5.9	1.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	44	44	-	1.8	3.0	-
Elementary Occupations	50	30	20	2.1	2.0	2.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	19	5	14	0.8	0.3	1.5

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Chin State and Rihkhuadal Sub-Township



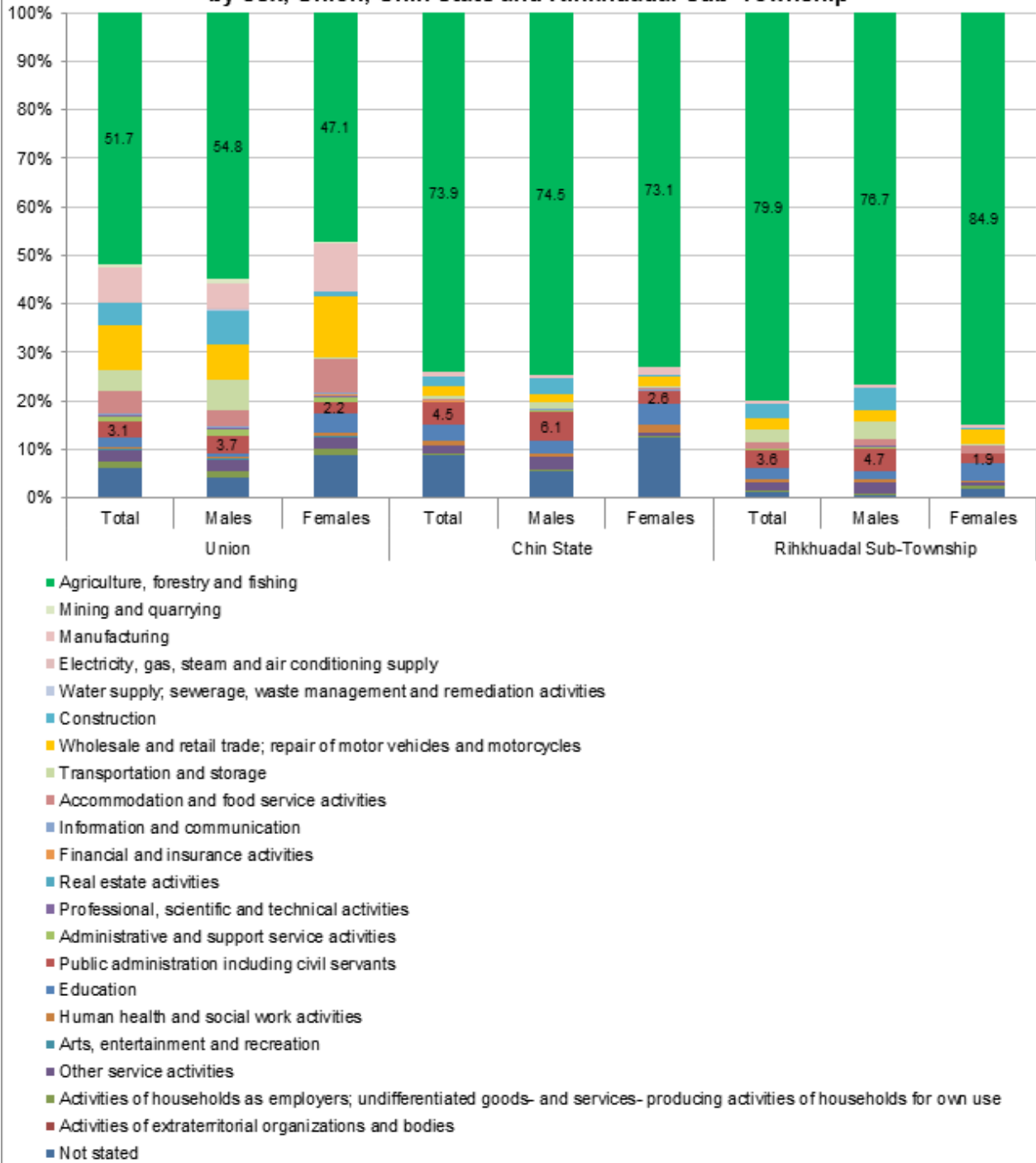
- In Rihkhuadal Sub-Township, 79.3 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and is the highest proportion.
- Craft and related trades workers are the second highest with 4.0 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 76.3 per cent of males and 84.0 per cent of females are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.
- In Chin State, 73.0 per cent are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and 3.0 per cent are craft and related trades workers.

Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	2,420	1,476	944	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,933	1,132	801	79.9	76.7	84.9
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	17	9	8	0.7	0.6	0.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	1	-	*	0.1	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	71	69	2	2.9	4.7	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	60	33	27	2.5	2.2	2.9
Transportation and storage	59	55	4	2.4	3.7	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	31	16	15	1.3	1.1	1.6
Information and communication	4	3	1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	2	-	0.1	0.1	-
Administrative and support service activities	5	5	-	0.2	0.3	-
Public administration including civil servants	88	70	18	3.6	4.7	1.9
Education	60	26	34	2.5	1.8	3.6
Human health and social work activities	15	10	5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	37	31	6	1.5	2.1	0.6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	12	5	7	0.5	0.3	0.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	25	9	16	1.0	0.6	1.7

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Chin State and Rihkhuadal Sub-Township



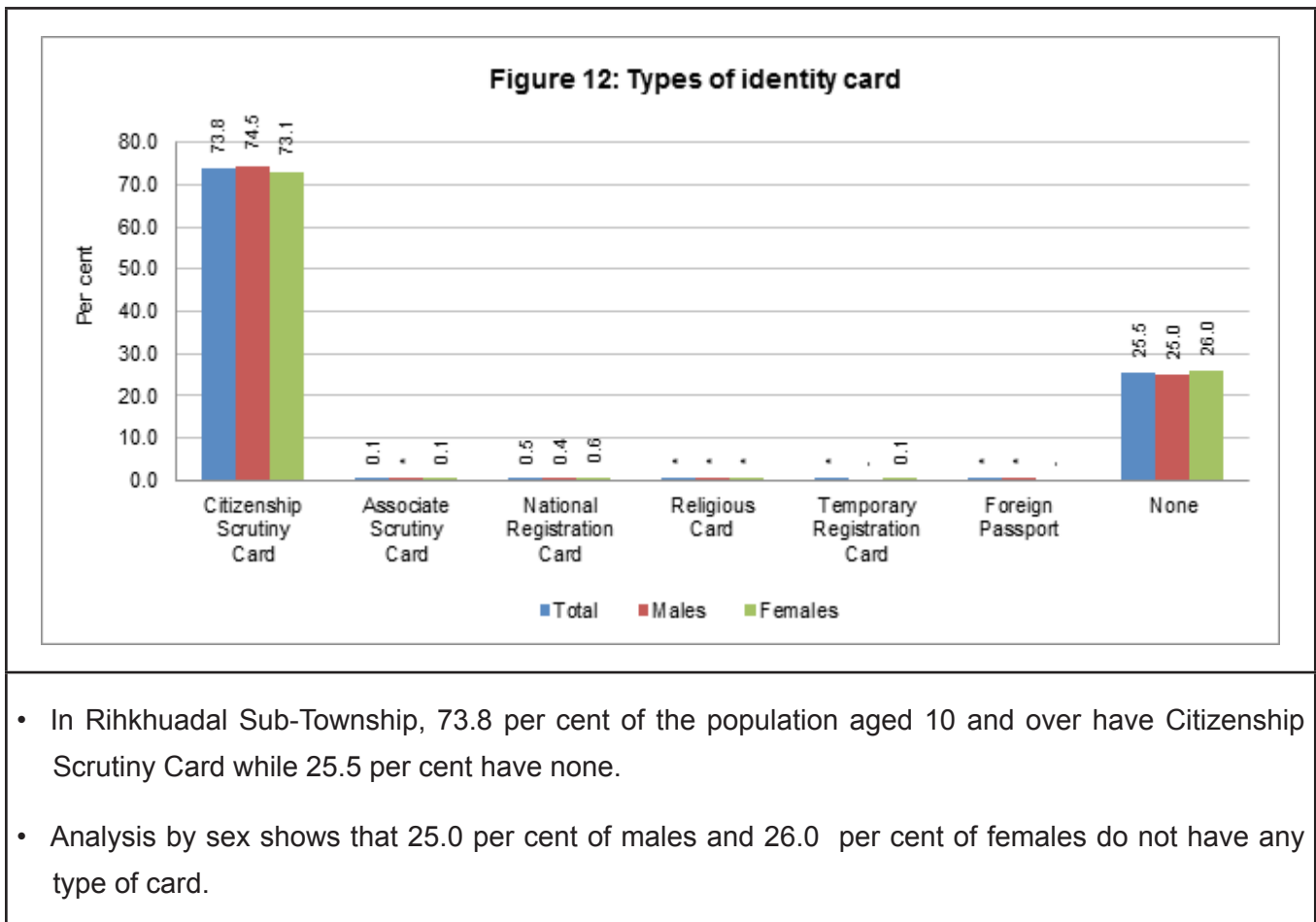
- In Rihkhuadal Sub-Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” is the highest with 79.9 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 3.6 per cent.
- There are 76.7 per cent of males and 84.9 per cent of females working in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” industry.
- In Chin State, there are 73.9 per cent of employed population working in “Agricultural, forestry and fishing” industry and 4.5 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	3,709	*	-	24	*	*	-	*	1,282
Urban	2,098	*	-	7	*	-	-	-	638
Rural	1,611	*	-	17	*	*	-	*	644
Males	1,871	*	-	9	*	-	-	*	628
Females	1,838	*	-	15	*	*	-	-	654

Note: * Less than 20 cards.



(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	6,620	6,237	383	5.8	148	118	176	137
0-14	2,402	2,386	16	0.7	6	3	6	5
15-64	4,028	3,747	281	7.0	92	83	126	94
65+	190	104	86	45.3	50	32	44	38
Males	3,273	3,093	180	5.5	68	63	84	62
0-14	1,154	1,144	10	0.9	4	1	4	3
15-64	2,034	1,904	130	6.4	42	47	60	44
65+	85	45	40	47.1	22	15	20	15
Females	3,347	3,144	203	6.1	80	55	92	75
0-14	1,248	1,242	6	0.5	2	2	2	2
15-64	1,994	1,843	151	7.6	50	36	66	50
65+	105	59	46	43.8	28	17	24	23

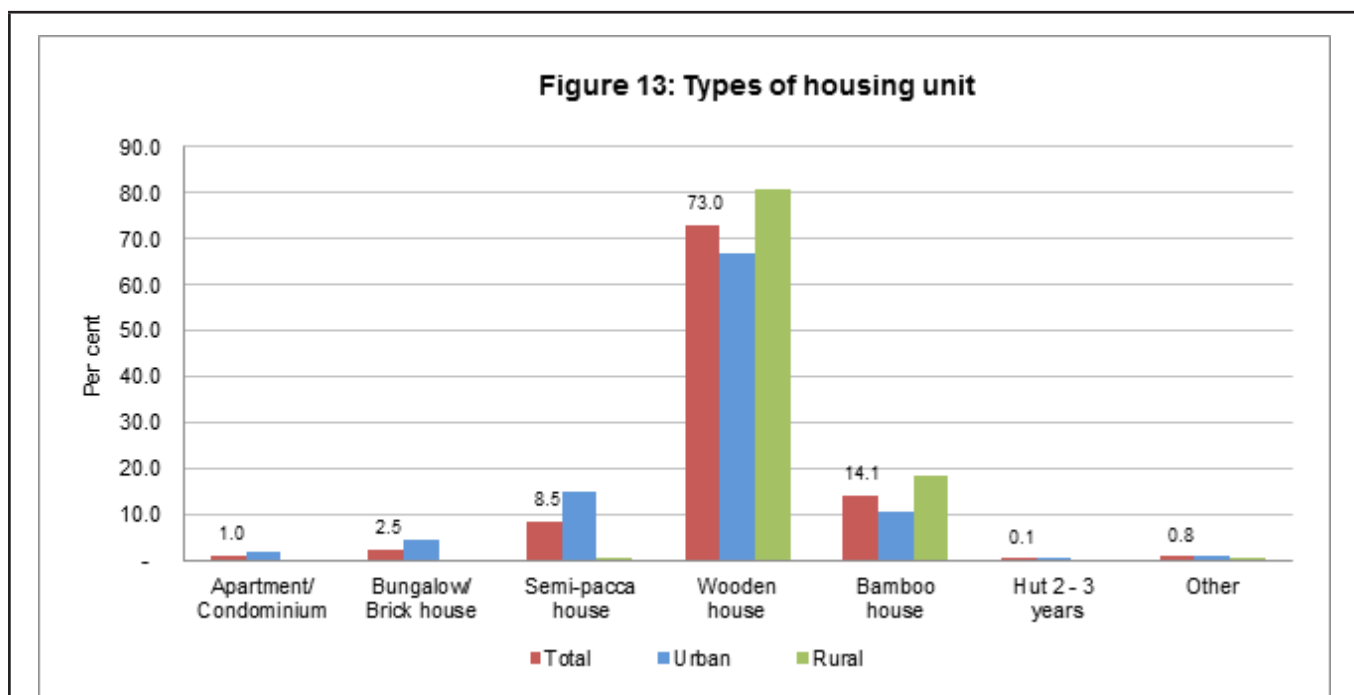
- Six in every 100 persons in Rihkhuadal Sub-Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with walking and seeing were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

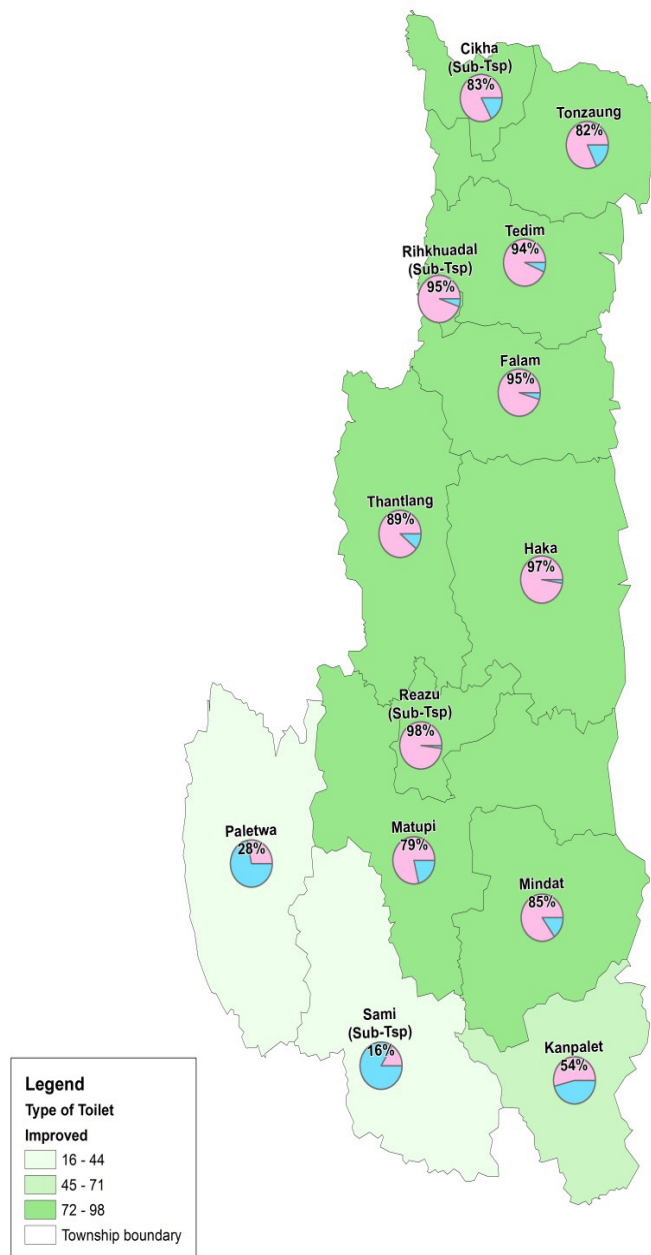
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	1,198	1.0	2.5	8.5	73.0	14.1	0.1	-	0.8
Urban	670	1.8	4.5	14.9	66.7	10.7	0.1	-	1.2
Rural	528	-	-	0.4	80.9	18.4	-	-	0.4



- The majority of the households in Rihkhuadal Sub-Township are living in wooden houses (73.0%) followed by households in bamboo houses (14.1%).
- Some 66.7 per cent of urban households and 80.9 per cent of rural households live in wooden houses.

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Chin State	: 74.6%
Falam District	: 92.2%
Rihkhuadal Sub-Township	: 94.6%

Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		0.3	0.5	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		94.3	99.1	88.3
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		<i>94.6</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>88.3</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		3.3	0.1	7.4
Bucket (Surface latrine)		-	-	-
Other		0.2	-	0.4
None		1.9	0.3	3.9
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,198	670	528

- Some 94.6 per cent of the households in Rihkhuadal Sub-Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (0.3%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (94.3%)).
- Compared to other townships in Chin State, Rihkhuadal Sub-Township belongs to the highest group in the proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Chin State is 74.6 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 1.9 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Chin State, it is 15.8 per cent.
- In the rural areas of Rihkhuadal Sub-Township, 3.9 per cent of the households have no toilet facilities.

Source of drinking water

Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water

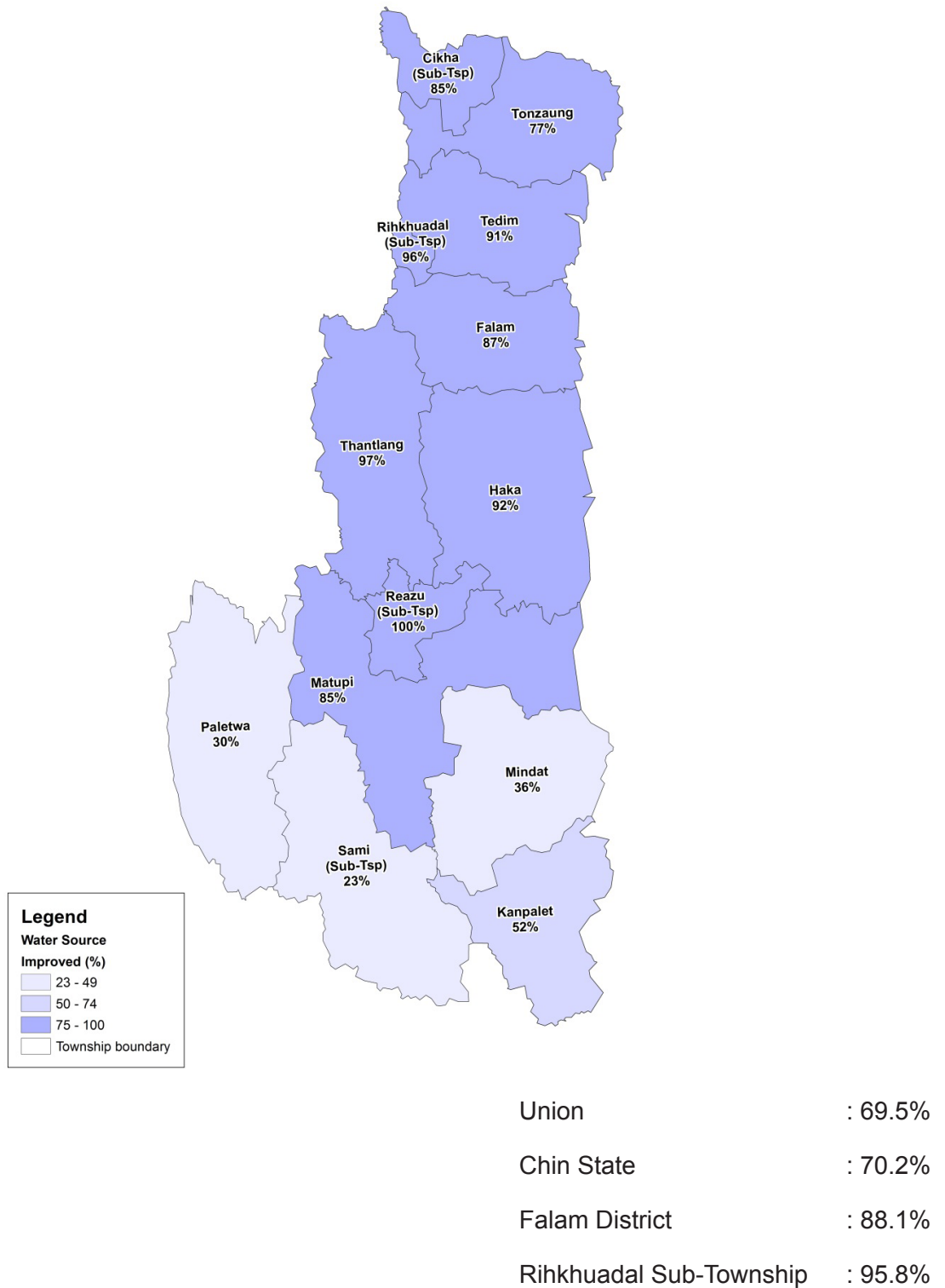


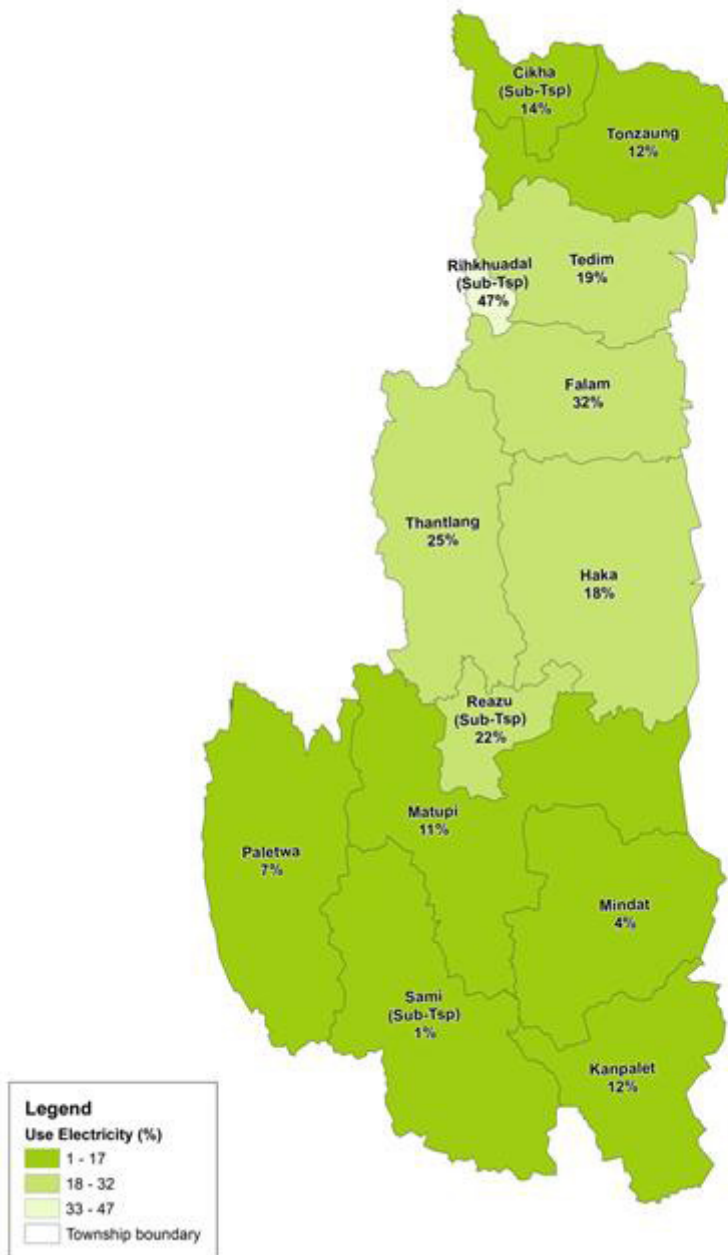
Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	95.6	99.4	90.9
Tube well, borehole	-	-	-
Protected well/ Spring	0.1	-	0.2
Bottled water/ Water purifier	0.1	0.2	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>91.1</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	-	-	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake	3.9	-	8.9
River/stream/ canal	0.3	0.4	-
Waterfall/ Rain water	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>8.9</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,198	528

- In Rihkhuadal Sub-Township, 95.8 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Chin State, it is in the highest group and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 95.6 per cent of the households use water from tap water/ piped and 3.9 per cent use water from pool/pond/lake.
- Some 4.2 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.
- In rural areas, 8.9 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources for drinking water.

Source of lighting

Figure 16: Proportion of households using electricity for lighting



Union	: 32.4%
Chin State	: 15.4%
Falam District	: 22.7%
Rihkhuadal Sub-Township	: 47.2%

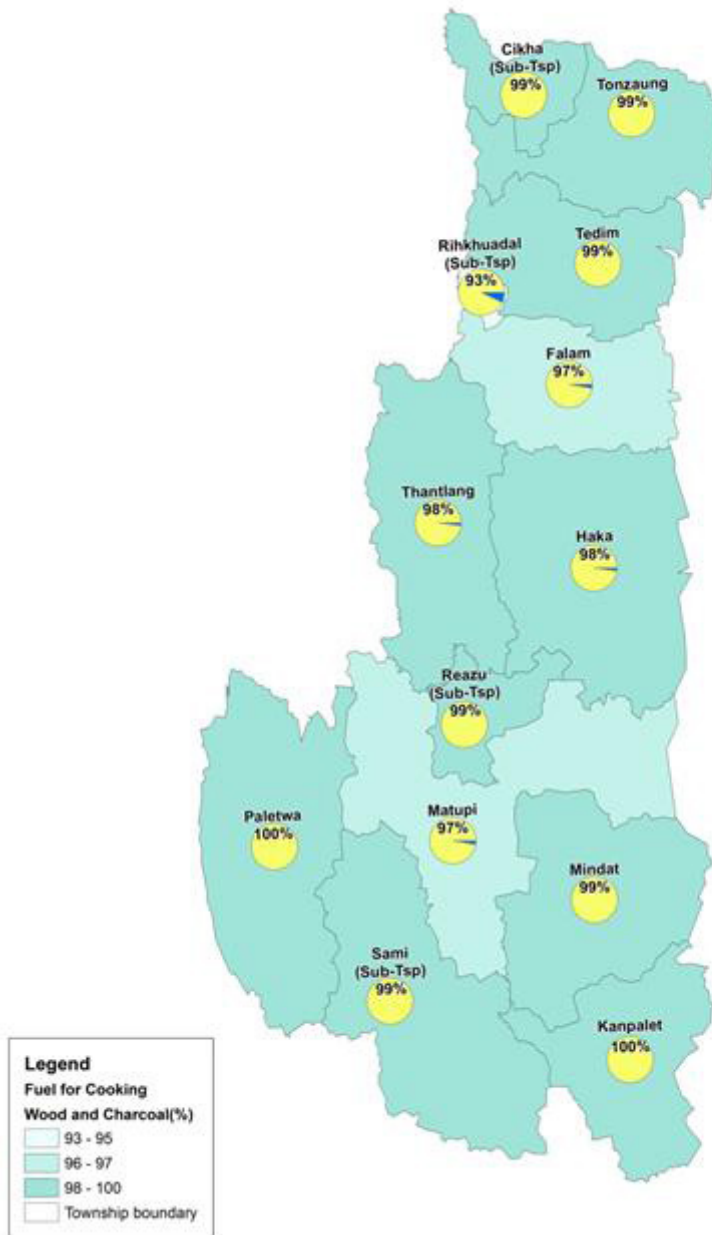
Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		47.2	79.0	7.0
Kerosene		2.7	0.6	5.3
Candle		7.2	8.7	5.3
Battery		5.3	2.4	8.9
Generator (private)		1.3	2.2	-
Water mill (private)		12.1	1.3	25.8
Solar system/energy		23.9	5.7	47.0
Other		0.4	0.1	0.8
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,198	670	528

- In Rihkhuadal Sub-Township, 47.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the highest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Chin State. The percentage of households that use electricity in Chin State is 15.4 per cent.
- In rural areas, 47.0 per cent of the households mainly use solar system/energy for lighting.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel



Union	: 81.0%
Chin State	: 98.5%
Falam District	: 98.2%
Rihkhual Sub-Township	: 92.9%

Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		0.5	0.9	-
LPG		-	-	-
Kerosene		-	-	-
BioGas		3.9	7.0	-
Firewood		73.4	52.7	99.6
Charcoal		19.5	34.6	0.4
Coal		2.4	4.3	-
Other		0.3	0.4	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,198	670	528

- In Rihkhuadal Sub-Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 73.4 per cent using firewood and 19.5 per cent using charcoal.
- Only 0.5 per cent of households use electricity for cooking.
- Some 99.6 per cent of households in rural areas use firewood and 0.4 per cent use charcoal.

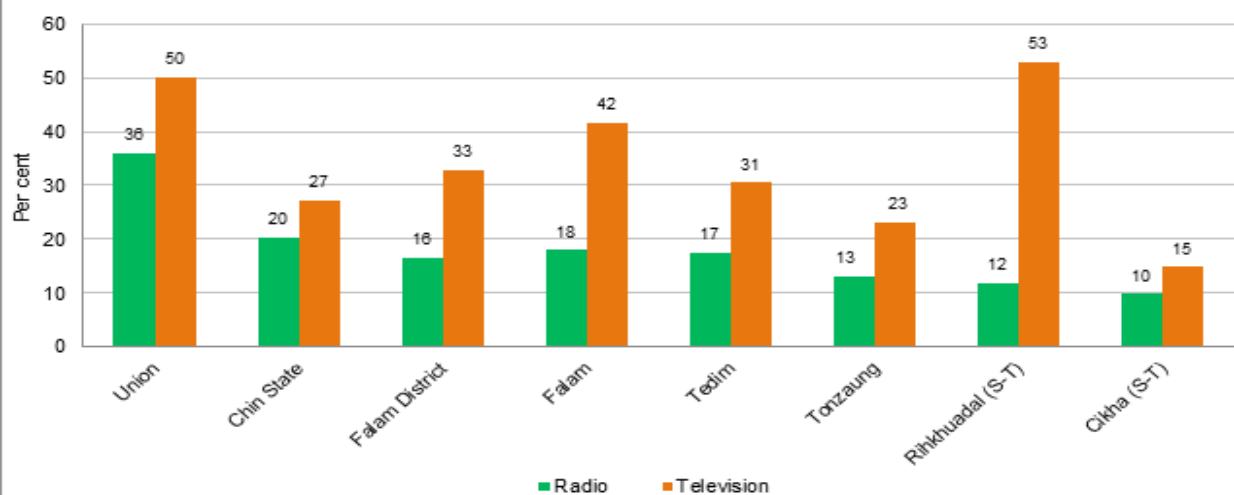
Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	1,198	11.9	53.0	5.2	34.2	3.2	-	31.0	-
Urban	670	6.7	69.9	8.8	27.5	4.0	-	24.0	-
Rural	528	18.6	31.6	0.6	42.8	2.1	-	39.8	-

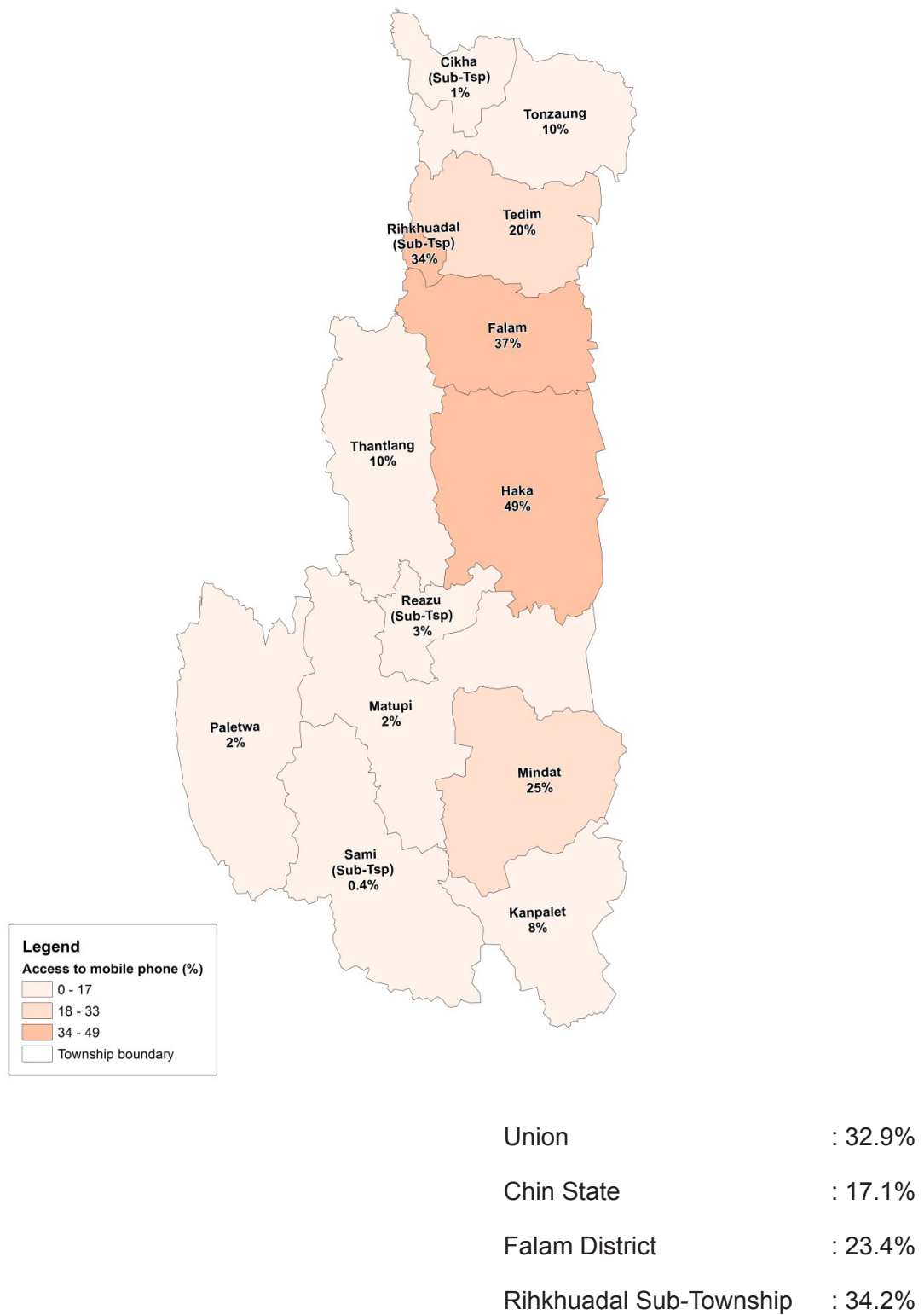
- Some 53.0 per cent of the households in Rihkhual Sub-Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities. Some 69.9 per cent of households in urban areas have access to television, while the proportion for rural areas having mobile phones was 42.8 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of households with access to radio and television



- In Rihkhual Sub-Township, 53.0 per cent of the households have access to television and about one in eight households (11.9%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



- Only 34.2 per cent of the households in Rihkhualal Sub-Township reported having mobile phones. Compared to other townships in Chin State, it belongs to the highest group.

Transportation items

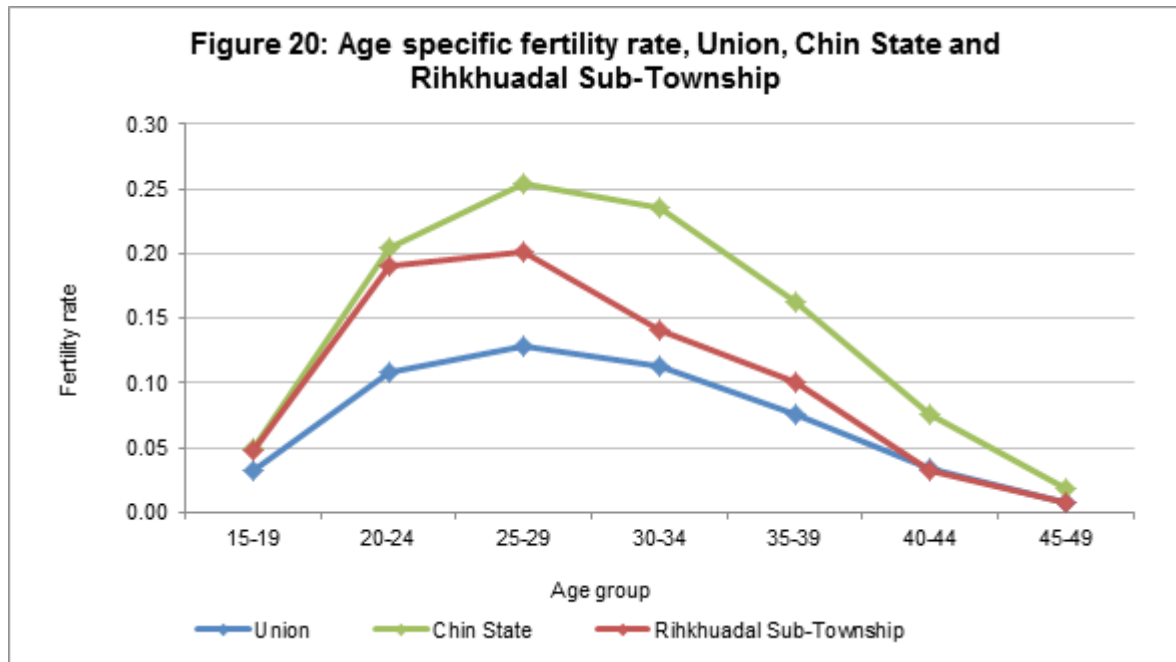
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

State/District/Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Chin State	91,121	733	25,593	3,083	266	611	1,228	7,582
Urban	19,770	444	9,412	1,241	89	83	144	446
Rural	71,351	289	16,181	1,842	177	528	1,084	7,136
Falam District	29,250	328	11,685	2,121	104	41	75	1,297
Urban	5,777	135	3,317	639	28	3	4	38
Rural	23,473	193	8,368	1,482	76	38	71	1,259
Rihkhuadal Sub-Township	1,198	24	734	43	3	-	1	35
Urban	670	21	435	39	3	-	1	3
Rural	528	3	299	4	-	-	-	32

- In Rihkhuadal Sub-Township, 61.3 per cent of the households have motorcycle/moped as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 3.6 per cent of households having bicycle.
- Analysis by urban/rural residence, the majority of the households mainly use motorcycle/moped as a means of transport.

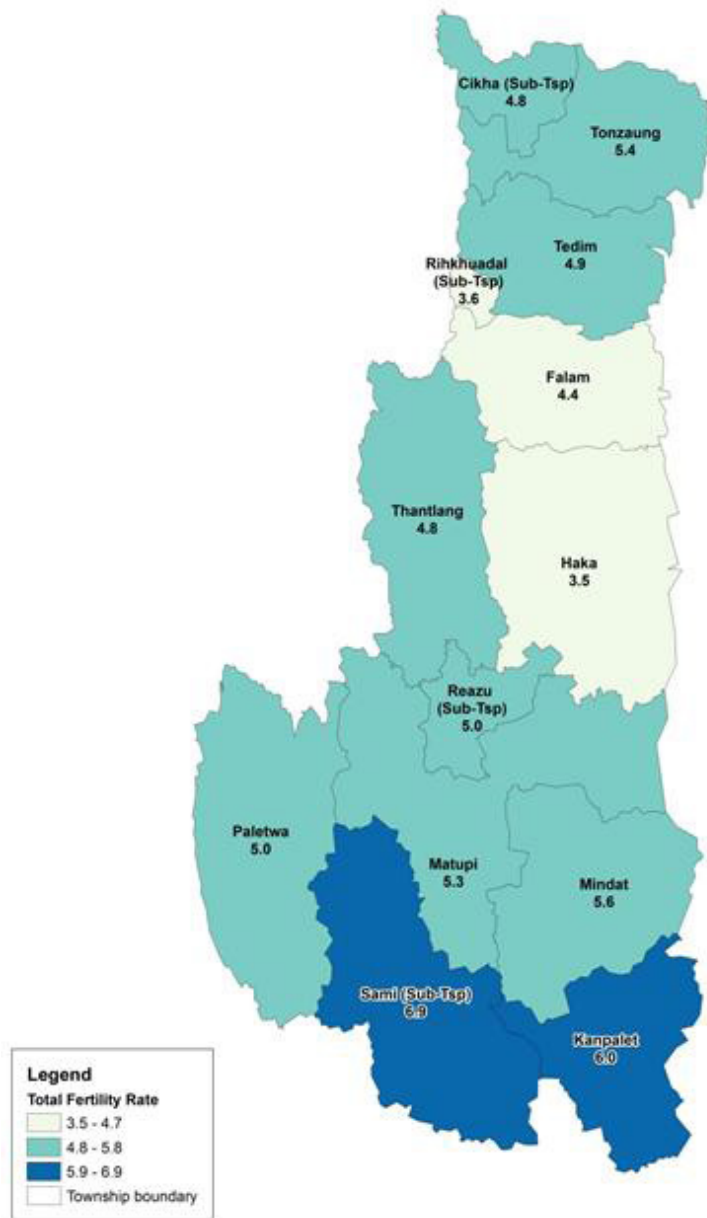
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



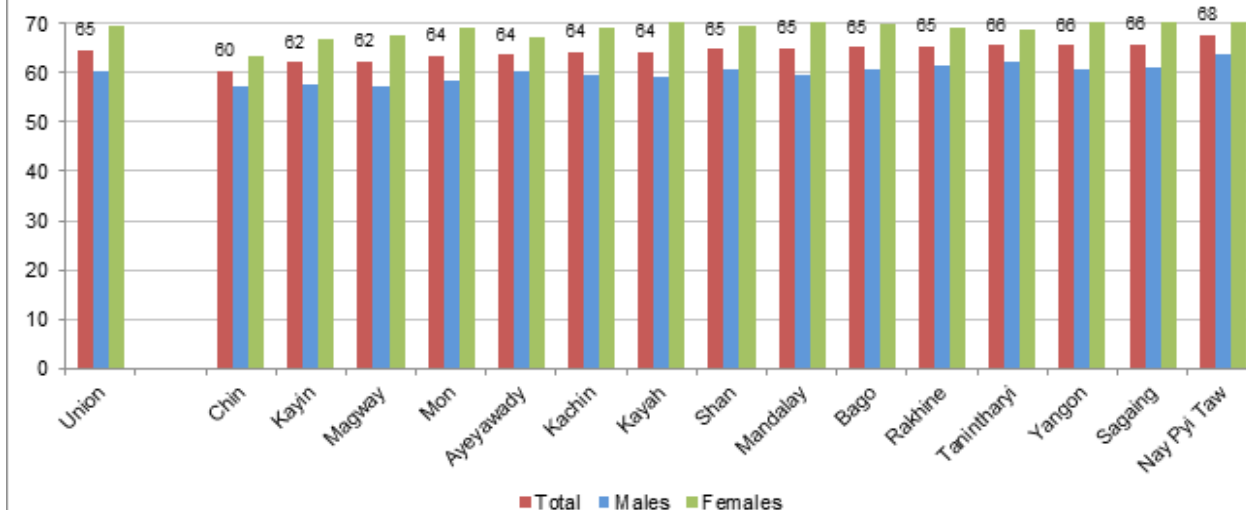
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 3.6 children per woman and is higher than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Chin State	: 5.0
Falam District	: 4.8
Rihkhual Sub-Township	: 3.6

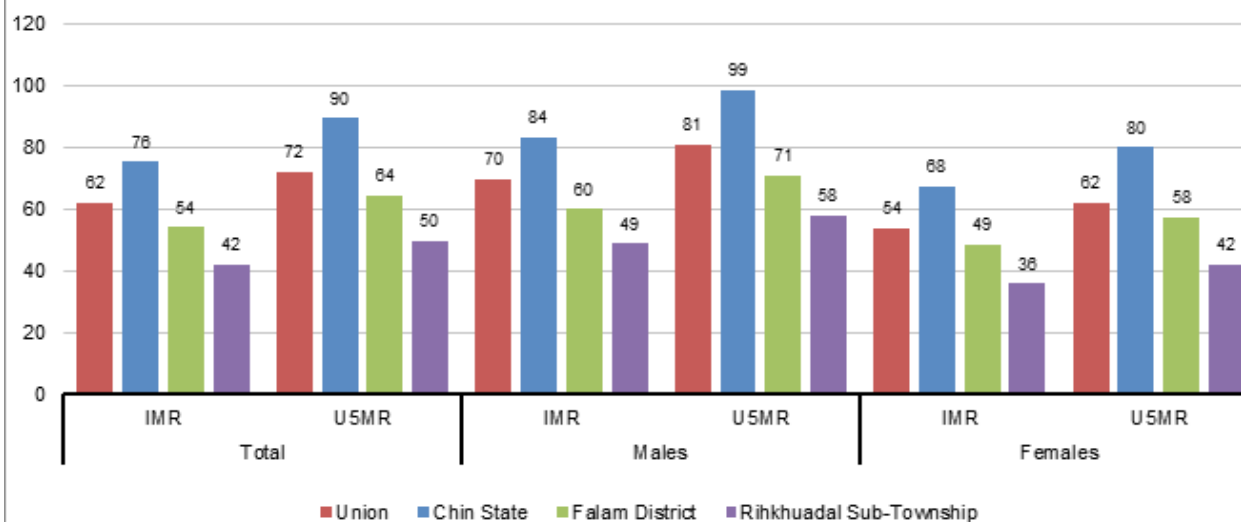
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Chin State is 60.5 years and is lower than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 63.5 years is higher than that of the males at 57.4 years.

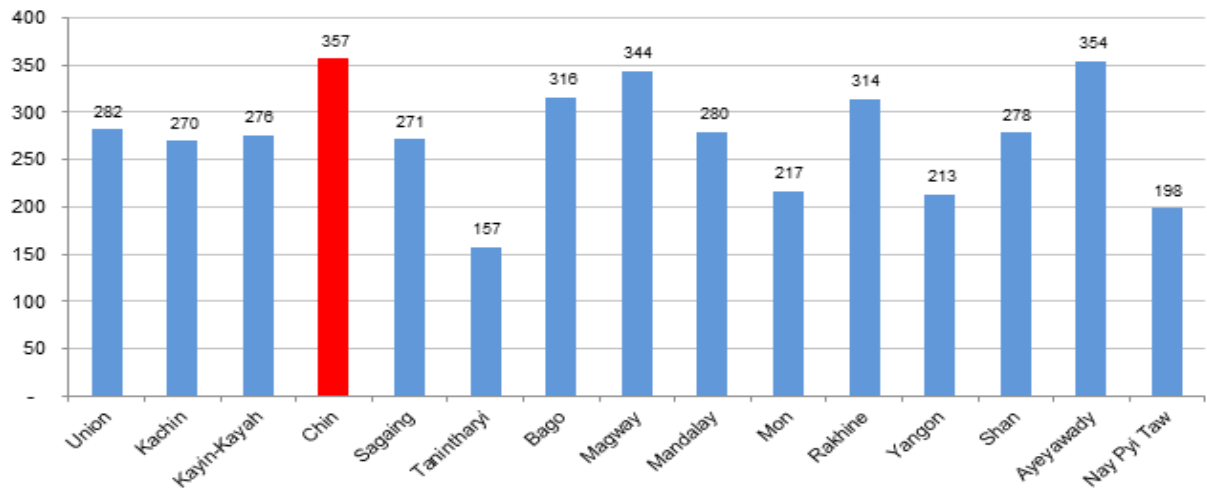
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Falam District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in Falam District is 54 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 64 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Rihkuadal Sub-Township are lower than those in Chin State and Falam District. The Infant mortality in Rihkuadal Sub-Township is 42 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 50 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



- In Chin State, there are 357 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Chin State is higher than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

Population: The population in this report corresponds to the de-facto population of Myanmar on Census Night (see below).

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

Rural area: Areas classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as village tracts. Generally these are areas with low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

Urban area: Areas classified by the GAD as wards. Generally these areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

Mean Household Size: The average number of persons per household (people living in households divided by number of conventional households).

Sex ratio: The number of males for every 100 females in a population.

Dependency ratio: The total dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 years and older than 64) to the population of working-age (age 15-64). Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Three different measures can be calculated: total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

Child Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people younger than 15 years to the working age population (15-64).

Old Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people older than 64 years to the working age population (15-64).

Ageing Index: The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 people under the age of 15 years.

Median Age: The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Education: Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 MPHC placed an emphasis on literacy skills, school attendance and educational attainment. The other categorisations used under education were:

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:
(a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

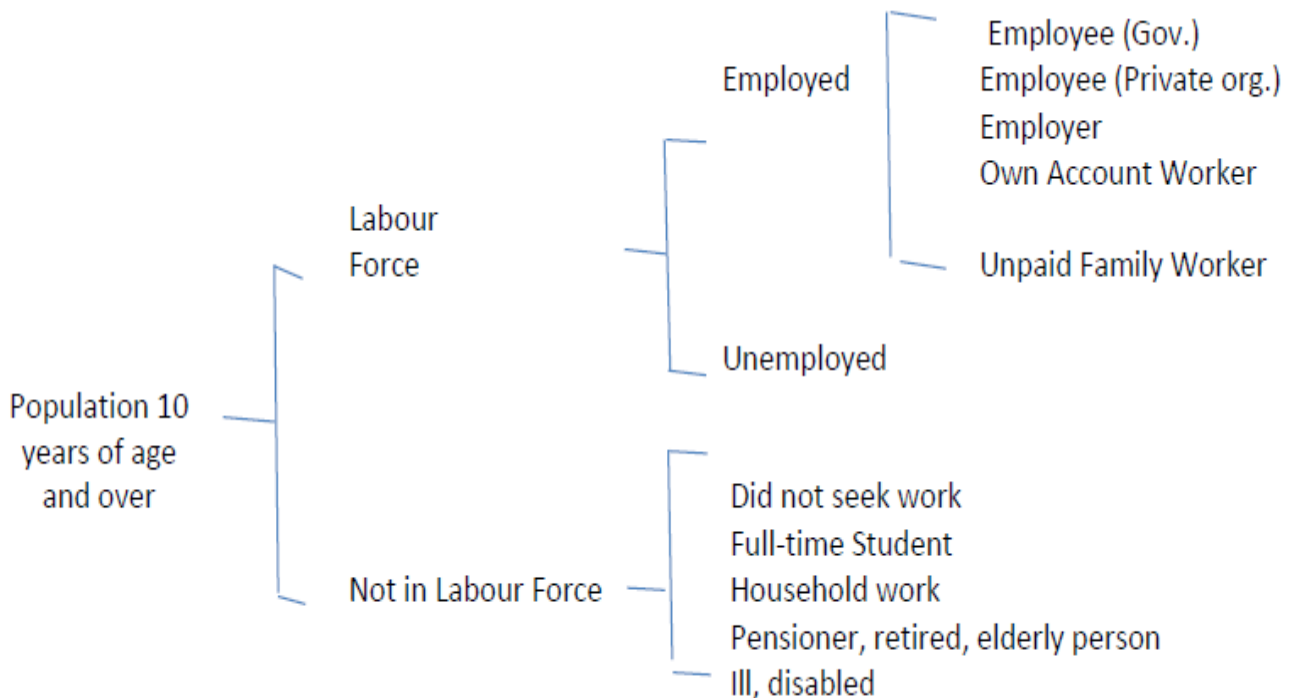
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

Disability: Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered in the 2014 census included:

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

Identity card: An identity card is a document used to verify aspects of a person's personal identity. There are several types of identity cards issued by the Government of Myanmar, and national passports in the case of foreigners.

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

Unemployed: “Unemployed” persons refer to those who had no work but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the reference period, or at the time of the census enumeration.

Not in labour force: This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the 6 months before the census date or were unable to work. This included full time students, household work, elderly people, etc.

Employment Status: All employed persons were classified according to the economic activity status in the place where they worked during the last 12 months or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment categories:

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

Labour force participation rate: The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the total population of the same age range. This is an important indicator as it portrays the proportion of the population that is economically active.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate: The percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work. These are people who are without work, looking for jobs and available for work.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}} \times 100$$

Employment to population ratio: A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in "gainful" employment in the most recent week.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work an employed person did in the establishment during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. Put differently, occupation is the kind of work done during the last 12 months by the person employed, regardless of the industry of the establishment. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, field data collectors were instructed to collect a detailed description of the work being done such as accounts clerk, data entry operator (clerk), legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, human resource manager, etc. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work was decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged in, that is in terms of time. The occupational classification is based on the ISCO 2008.

Industry: Industry refers to the main activity of the establishment where an employed person usually worked during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, industry was explained to the enumerators as the type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work. It is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the enterprise in which the person works and not necessarily the specific duties or functions of the person's job. For example, a clerical officer working in stores within a factory that makes television sets. The industry should be recorded as manufacture of electrical goods. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" was decided by the establishment where he/she worked most. The industrial classification is based on the ISIC Revision 4.

Live Birth: A live birth is one where the infant shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth: crying or similar sounds, movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body and/or any other tangible signs of life. The census was concerned only with children born alive. Also collected was information on the last live birth of ever married female respondents.

Total fertility rate (TFR): The average number of children that a woman would give birth to if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

$$\text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = 5 \sum \text{Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)}$$

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR): The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. Unless otherwise specified, the reference period for the age-specific fertility rates is the calendar year.

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The Townships Reports
can be downloaded at :

www.dop.gov.mm

or

<http://myanmar.unfpa.org/census>

